



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—October 1, 1920.
SAN FRANCISCO SCHOOL SYSTEM
THE REAL FREEDOM PARTY PLATFORM
DESPERATE DISORDER
DIRECT ACTION—BRITISH STYLE
THE LABOR OUTLOOK

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters. Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Labor Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, 146 Stewart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays in evening, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1254 Market.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3d Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 83 Sixth St.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Stewart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building, headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate ave.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 248 Pacific Bldg.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallors—Meet Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photographic Workers—Druid's Hall, 44 Page, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Thursdays, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.
Rammermen—Meet 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 84 Embarcadero.
Sailors Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet at Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building. Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Switchmen's Union—Meets Labor Temple, 2nd Monday 10 a. m., 4th Monday 8 p. m.
Tailors No. 80—California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 538 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., 828 Mission.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 1st Thursday 1 p. m., 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Peter McCarthy, 701 Paris.
Water Workers—Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

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No. 35



San Francisco School System



A squabble over a single high school principalship in San Francisco has opened again the whole question of the organization of the San Francisco schools. This time let us hope that it will be carried to a successful conclusion. San Francisco ought not to carry much longer the distinction of having the most out-of-date school system in America.

Unanimous consent may not be a quite conclusive test. The mere fact that all the other city school systems in America are run in one way does not prove that there may not be a better way. But it at least does put on San Francisco the burden of proof of showing that its system is better, and was adopted because it was thought better.

Neither of these contentions can be sustained.

The peculiar system of San Francisco was not adopted because anybody proposed it, or because anybody thought it was better than other systems. It was the automatic product of the merging of the city government of San Francisco into a county government—the same thing that makes San Francisco governed by a board of supervisors instead of by a city council or board of trustees. California has one school system for cities and another for counties. In the cities the board of education is an unpaid board of representative citizens, usually elected, and the city superintendent is appointed by the board and responsible to it. In the counties, the county superintendent is elective, and there is also a county board, appointive, usually paid at least a per diem, and composed usually of school teachers. The county system works badly enough, even in the country, as every intelligent county superintendent who is trying to work under it will testify. It did not work at all, in the state educational department, until partly by a change in the law and partly by a gentlemen's agreement something approximating the modern system was introduced under the present administration. Nobody pretends that it is workable in a city, and no other city has it. San Francisco got it, not because anybody wanted it, but because it came over, automatically, from the county government scheme.

Also, no one can maintain that the schools of San Francisco are better than those of other cities of its class, or even as good. In general the school system of California is statistically the best in the United States. San Francisco is the only exception. Every survey, official or unofficial, of the San Francisco schools, has demonstrated this. Much of the evidence consists of impersonal, objective facts, on which no such thing as personal opinion or fallible human judgment is possible. By figures showing the expenditures for schools, the proportion of pupils attending, the years they stay, the things they accomplish, and other quite objective tests, San Francisco stands not at the top, but near the bottom of the list. The personal judgment of competent observers confirms this conclusion. And the judgment of the people, as determined by their actions, is to the same effect. San Francisco is the only city in California in which large numbers of the people, the poor as well as the rich, send their children to private schools. It is the only city in which families have moved wholesale to the suburbs, for the announced pur-

pose of getting better schooling for their children. Evidently its unique system of up-side-down administration has at least not done better than the usual system does elsewhere.

The system of having an unpaid board of laymen, as the general governing body of the school, with a professional superintendent appointed by them and responsible to them as the executive, is so universal in American cities, and work generally so well, that whoever proposes a different system must at least show reasons for hoping that his system will be better. San Francisco is demonstrably worse. A superintendent elected by the people and responsible to nobody, plus a hired board of education, usually school teachers, appointed by the city government and representing nobody, is theoretically the most ridiculous possible system. Practically nobody who knows pretends that it is succeeding. No change could be for the worse, and any change in the direction of the system which is in successful operation everywhere else would be for the better.—Fresno Republican.

NO-PARTYISM ACCEPTED.

Labor's non-partisan political program has passed the "explaining" stage. Its effectiveness is shown by heavy scores against the plunder crew who look upon government as a thing for private use.

Labor has done more than defeat Senators, Congressmen and Governors. It has impressed workers that this government is "of, by and for the people."

It has triumphed after 40 years of agitation by smashing a blind partisanship that cloaked injustice and justified wrong.

Today candidates must stand on their records. The edict of a secret caucus or appeals to "stand by the party" no longer suffice.

Non-partisanship is a national characteristic. The independent voter is no longer a curiosity.

For nearly half a century labor has insisted that partisanship is reaction's best asset, and labor has served democracy by destroying partisanship.

Every year the tide of non-partisanship mounts higher and higher. This year the wave has reached a record point.

This year labor is better organized, more intelligent, more determined in its fight for justice, for freedom of action, for Americanism as understood by the Fathers.

The non-partisan wave will not recede. It will continue upward as labor awakens to the need for and the value of an intelligent, independent ballot.

The American Federation of Labor national non-partisan political campaign committee is developing this intelligence. Records of candidates for national offices are published, platform declarations are made known, literature is supplied wage earners, who are urged to study these documents and then vote against labor's enemies and in the interest of humanity and justice.

The non-partisan method will become more effective as wage earners sense the ideals of liberty, progress and democracy and social justice that are behind a ballot cast for these qualities rather than for pillars of reaction and special privilege.

DIRECT ACTION—BRITISH STYLE.

Within the last few weeks Britain has had two premonitions of direct action by trade unionists. One arose from the Russo-Polish crisis when Warsaw seemed in danger of capture. A committee representing the labor organizations and including not a few of the more conservative leaders sought an interview with the prime minister and announced that British intervention in behalf of Poland would be combatted by a general strike. The attitude of Lloyd George and of the Laborites was apparently so similar that the possibility of this strike passed. The demand of the coal miners for higher wages, actually a demand for nationalization of the mines in accordance with the terms of the Sankey report, brings the general strike again within sight, this time on an industrial rather than a political issue. Whether or not this eventuates seems to depend on the feeling which is shown by organizations outside the mine fields. In estimating the possibilities of direct action in England it is, however, clarifying to remember the characteristic difference between the British methods and those in vogue on the continent. Revolution in England is by ballots. If a general strike were successful its most immediate outcome would be the fall of the Lloyd George ministry and a general election on the issues involved. That is an essential footnote to the reading of press dispatches which hint at revolution by British labor.—The Survey.

TOO MUCH DIGNITY.

If it were not for the exaggerated dignity of a great many employers there would be very few strikes. All the inconvenience the public has suffered, all the wasted energy, lost wages and lost profits are merely tributes to a false idea of personal superiority, a fear of criticism and blamed poor business judgment.

It seems to be the impression among the general run of employers that to sign a contract with a union shows a weakness on their part which, they fear, will lay them open to slighting remarks on the part of their associates who haven't sense enough to take out this form of strike insurance. There are others who imagine that to maintain contractual relations with their employees is not in keeping with men of their standing in the community. These latter belong to the class designated as plain "nuts," for whom there is no hope.

The right to strike should never be denied, but the necessity for a strike should never arise. If every employer would enter into contractual relationship with his employees today, include in the contract an arbitration clause, then honestly observe the contract, the strike would become as obsolete as the dodo. The employer who objects to arbitration by the very act admits he seeks to obtain an unfair advantage over his employees.

This is not theory. It is being practiced on all sides today. The very simplicity of the remedy is its greatest drawback, as the average employer imagines industrial peace can only be assured through the medium of some cumbersome, complicated machinery whose operation is as mysterious and terrifying as the ramblings of the three-legged fortune-teller on the ouija board.

We don't need no-strike laws. We need common sense employers.—The International Steam Engineer.

THE FREEDOM PARTY PLATFORM.

By John E. Bennett.

(Continued)

The Goal of the Protective System Is Communism—Bolshevism.

We have remarked that it is the quality of the Protective System to return society to stages of culture that have passed. It does this through its faculty of making every good an evil. To combat such evil that entity of society whose function it is to maintain order, the State, is brought forward, being employed as an instrument of force to suppress the disturbance in the endeavor to bring society to equilibrium, that is, peace, attained through order. The State, used to install monopoly, is made a means to create disorder.

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The disorder issuing from this source spreads through society and makes all good evil; whereupon the State in its capacity of the maintainer of order comes forward to allay the disorder. The State therefore is made to meet every type of social disorder. There are many phases of social disorder, however, which the State thus seeks to quell, which are not recognized distinctly as disorder; that is, which are not subjects of criminal laws. Under the Protective System the most commonplace performances become evils, which the State in the assertion of order must use its force to prevent or suppress. The grocer can no longer sell us sugar without first having obtained a permit thereto from the State, and he cannot then sell it at the price he wills and which I am content to pay, for the price of such commodity has been fixed by the State. It has become an evil for the grocer to sell sugar. It has become an evil for him to exercise his natal freedom in selling the thing he owns at the price he desires, and which his customer is willing to pay. The State therefore has been compelled to come forward, and in the suppression of that evil, that is, in the maintenance of order, it has forbidden the grocer thus to sell his goods, and has converted him into an agent of the State by issuing to him directions in such matter, and visiting him with punishment if he disobeys.

Thus the Railroad Commission was by the State brought into existence to impose conditions upon the operation of railroads, because the Protective System had made the conducting of such establishments through the free hand of their owners an evil, one which could no longer be tolerated by those whom they served. The railroads charged rates of freight, and effected among themselves combines to compel the shippers to pay such rates, which notwithstanding they were much cheaper than in the past—when they were paid by the shippers in comfort, nevertheless appeared so high that they were pressing thousands of shippers out of business. The individual free conduct of a railroad by its owner or owners, therefore, had become disorder; and the State came forth with its device of a railroad commission to endeavor to suppress the disturbance to the end that equilibrium—peace, that is, order, might be maintained.

For the State to decree a lower price for my service to my customers than I would willingly charge is to expropriate a part of my property. It is to take from me without compensation and give to them without charge; and if the situation in which I am placed constrains me to continue to serve them, I am to such extent no longer free, but am their slave. Hence we saw that as soon as the Railroad Commission got into operation the properties of the railroads, as certified on the New York Stock Exchange, sloughed off



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three billion dollars, a value which was transferred by the government to those who were given the cheaper rates which the Commission declared.

The installation of the Railroad Commission, however, had none of the effects at which its creation was aimed. It did not lower rates; that is, not permanently. It started in by cutting down rates, but sociological forces which since 1896 have been continuously increasing prices, and will continue to do so until the Call System is adapted, simply absorbed this obstruction of a railroad commission placed in their path, and converted it into an instrument for raising rates. The Commission has been repeatedly compelled to advance rates, and its effective work will be to continue to do so.

The end is very apparent: The railroads are rapidly reaching a state where their conduct is no longer compatible with existence of even the small fragment of private ownership which they still possess. Individual ownership of these properties has broken down, and the establishments will have to be taken over and handled by the State. The phase where this industry can be conducted by agreement—between the servers and served—has long passed, and its performance is no more possible to the citizen-owner. Only force can handle it now, and this force is supplied by the State.

What is exemplified in the case of the railroads is expressed in the entire region of industry under the Protective System after free land has disappeared. It all proceeds on a path from the citizen toward the State. In the region of so-called public utilities we have this displayed in the State taking over from the citizen—not by any gradual process as in the absorption of the steam railroads, but promptly and bodily as an entire enterprise and conducting it itself: as observed in municipal ownership of street railways, electric and gas works, telephones and other establishments. All urban industry reveals rapidly a like metamorphosis. Mercantile business so goes through the medium of the co-operative store; manufacturing business so passes through admitting the laborers to ownership of the works through "democratic management," or this or that scheme of profit sharing, the object of which is to artificially increase wages.

These acquisitions by the State of individual occupations and properties, while occurring step by step through operation of the forces of the Protective System, are greatly aided by a body of sociological doctrine which arises to sustain the process. The essence of this doctrine is that it is the duty of the State to administer industry for the equal benefit of the citizens. It finds its justification in the phenomenon in society of enormous wealth piled up in the hands of a few individuals, who receive immense incomes, while the great body of the citizens do not receive for their services sufficient to provide them comfortable, often decent, livings, and a large margin of the people are permanently in a condition of not being able to find opportunity to co-operate with society at all. This small core of social units who own the property of society are believed to have acquired such through "exploitation of the workers," who being hand laborers are assumed to have created the products of all industry, and Socialism asserts that the only way to remedy this evil is for forcible possession to be taken of the "means of production" by some disinterested power who will conduct such for the common benefit of all, treating each person as an equal, requiring of each the contribution of a given measure of service, and distributing to each in subsistence, a common portion of reward. This power it conceives to be the State. Hence along with the centralizing process of the Protective System in stripping the individual of free action, passing his properties and conscripting his services to the State, as we see in the region of railroads, and throughout industry, we have the

concept of socialism sustaining all this and shaping it into a distinctive governmental policy.

When the Railroad Commission started in to dictate to the owners of the railroads what rates they should charge, how many bonds they should issue, what purchases they should make and from whom, what stations and time schedules they should maintain—when it did this it struck down Initiative in the zone of railroads. Not only did railroad building cease, as arising through the free volition of entrepreneurs, but it was distinctly forbidden to competitors through refusal of the Commission to issue to such a certificate of "public convenience and necessity." The absence of Initiative showed itself in the failure of the roads not only to build new lines, but to maintain repairs, and to acquire cars and engines necessary to move the traffic. This failure of Initiative, revealing itself throughout industry, is soon reflected in tightening conditions of employment and increasing unemployment. To meet this the Government provides various sops and anodynes for the working people, whom industry will no longer properly support. We have Workman's Compensation, an assorted variety of guarantees in the nature of State insurances; there are State woodyards furnishing work, and municipal lodgings providing housing; to lower prices to them the State buys food and sells it at a loss. It makes loans; it banks their savings; and so on throughout the whole category of State interferences and contributions to sustain a section of society whom industry in its constricting processes under the Protective System has sloughed off, thrown to the margin, and is moving to get along without.

While these influences are thus drawing industry out of the hands of the citizen and devolving it in the State, other forces are acting to destroy the efficiency of money, so that the currency of the country loses its power of exchange. After the State gets through with the phase of fixing the prices at which commodities and services may be exchanged, it comes to find that through the worthlessness of money such exchanges cannot be effected. As industry must go on if even a modicum of the people are to be preserved from extinction through famine, and as industry in private hands cannot be conducted on a scale sufficient to feed the people without the use of money, so the State finds itself compelled to conduct industry. The State cannot refuse to accept at the face thereof its own legal tender; hence we find the railroads in Europe run by the government, the latter receiving their depreciated marks or roubles at rates which, while high in their currencies, are ridiculous when translated into gold, and giving such service therefor as it can. And what occurs in the region of transportation, goes on in a similar way throughout all urban industry. The phenomena all end in the Communistic State—a government which with the motto of "all for one and one for all," owns industry and hires the people as its employees.

(To be continued. Copyrighted, 1920, by Emma J. Bennett.)

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DESPERATE DISORDER.**By Ernest Greenwood.**

In an address of welcome on the occasion of an official visit of inspection to the International Labor Office by Premier Millerand of France on Wednesday, September 15th, Director Albert Thomas referred to existing conditions by contrasting reactionary forces on the one hand with subversive and destructive forces on the other and stated that the only way for the world to avoid the risk of continuing in a condition of desperate disorder is to take the Labor Principles embodied in the Labor Charter of the Peace Treaty as the guiding policy of the League of Nations, according to a cable received at the office of Ernest Greenwood.

Calling on the Premier to "help us with your great authority to obtain formal ratification of Parliament for these conventions" (the draft conventions adopted at the Washington and Genoa International Labor Conferences) the Director stated that in spite of criticism organized labor had learned what a powerful instrument for improvement of conditions exists in the International Labor Office and that it is now necessary for these draft conventions to be speedily ratified and become laws everywhere.

Replying, Premier Millerand said: "It is in the name of France that I come here to express the faith and confidence which we have in the destiny of this laboratory of social peace." Continuing, he described the International Labor Office as one of the crowning compensations for the war and that it could do much to guarantee universal peace by drawing together all nations for the purpose of considering legislation for workers to be enforced equally by all. He concluded by saying: "I am happy that France should have been the first nation to send the head of her government here to express, however feebly, the ideals and feelings which are, I am certain, at this very hour shared by the entire world."

The text of the cable follows:

"Millerand met by Director and Deputy Director, French Ambassador and Swiss notables. In welcoming at Office Thomas referred to former intimate collaboration as Ministers of France and recalled earlier days when they had worked together in international association for labor legislation. Thomas assured him International Labor Office with new powers at its disposal was carrying on work inaugurated by that Association. Out of war had sprung instinctive feeling of solidarity on part of workers who had become aware of their dignity and responsibility as producers. At Leeds, 1916, and Berne, 1919, International Trade Union Congress claimed International legislation and Labor Charter. Part XIII, Treaty of Peace, recognizes this claim to reform and created necessary organization to do it. Since then, in spite of criticism, organized labor had learned what a powerful instrument of social transformation exists in International Labor Office. Now necessary that conventions and recommendations Washington and Genoa Conferences should be speedily ratified and become law everywhere. French Government had already submitted five proposals for laws embodying ratifications of Washington Conventions. 'But you know as well as I that machinery for making laws can only be driven by tenacity and faith of men. We call upon the heads of all governments to assist us in our work. No one can do that better than yourself. Help us with your great authority to obtain formal ratification of parliament for these conventions.' Then concluded by referring to existing conditions of world, contrasting reactionary forces on one hand with subversive and destructive forces on other. Between these world risked continuing in condition of desperate disorder. Only one way out. Take principles embodied in Labor Charter of Peace Treaty as guiding policy of League of Nations. Create everywhere that system of work truly humane laid down by Labor

Charter and so suggest possible guarantee universal peace, seek by what economic co-operation various states can assist each other in this work. Thus only by able effort and tenacity of purpose world can be protected against upheavals, destructions and violence. (End Thomas speech.) Millerand replying said: 'It is in the name of France that I come here to express faith and confidence which we have in destiny of this laboratory of social peace.' This result is the crown of the war. Allies were fighting and losing thousands; there had been hope before their eyes that sacrifice would be of service to posterity. They were right and creation of the International Labor Office, where all nations represented reward of willing sacrifice not only for amelioration labor legislation but because of collaboration of all nations this legislative work undoubtedly must secure guarantee of general peace. By drawing together all parties to consider legislation for workers to be enforced equally by all nations great work is being done. Accustoming men to submit to reason. 'In other words, you are establishing on solid foundation of international labor legislation League of Nations which you are working at this moment to make a living and active reality. French democracy has always struggled for liberty, justice and civilization. She sees in your organization one of the instruments which most usefully will serve those great causes. I am happy that France should have been the first nation to send the head of her government hither to express, however feebly, the ideas and feelings which I am certain at this very hour are shared by the entire world.'

At conclusion of reception the heads of departments were presented by Director to Millerand, who was then conducted through the various offices. Afterwards he inspected new seat of League of Nations and meeting place of Assembly with Director and Deputy Director and attended lunch given by French Ambassador."

BOOKBINDERS STRIKE.

Bookbinders Union No. 60 of Kansas City called a strike to enforce a wage scale of \$44 a week for journeymen bookbinders and \$22 a week for skilled bindery women. More than 350 men and women, employed in 36 shops, are affected. Twelve shops have signed the agreement.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

"The Filipinos are capable of self-government," is the opinion of Hon. John Burke, treasurer of the United States. Mr. Burke is the first member of the Congressional party visiting the Orient to reach Washington.

"The Americans in the Philippines are very much opposed to independence," said Mr. Burke. "They claim that the people are not yet fitted for self-government and that the rank and file of the people do not want it, that the matter is agitated by a few ambitious men who want to be president of a new Republic, and hence they desire to make a republic of the Philippine Islands independent of any other country."

"From my limited observation, I believe that there is a strong sentiment among the people for independence, and the argument that a few ambitious men want independence so they might have a chance of being president does not appeal to me for there are men in the United States who want to be President of the United States."

"I was very agreeably surprised with the progress made in the Philippine Islands since American occupation. I visited the schools in Manila and never saw better order or more attention in any schools anywhere. The children were all clean, neatly dressed and certainly on their good behavior. Nearly all of the teachers are Filipinos teaching in the English language."

"The children seem to have a total lack of self-consciousness and were not a bit embarrassed in the presence of Congressmen and Senators from the United States. They went through their exercises, reciting and physical culture apparently oblivious to their visitors. Poise and lack of self-consciousness seem to be a trait of the Oriental and a good one, for it prevents action under excitement and assures calm, deliberate judgment in governing oneself and others."

"They take great pride in their schools and have buildings beautiful in architecture and right up to the minute in sanitary conditions. They also have fine hospitals which are also thoroughly modern and sanitary."

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YOUR LIBERTY BONDS.

Liberty Bond investors of the Twelfth Federal Reserve District holding approximately \$67,000,000 worth of 4 per cent temporary bonds are suffering an approximate annual loss of \$167,000 because they have not presented their temporary bonds for conversion into 4¼ per cent permanent bonds, Governor John U. Calkins, of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, estimates. Every effort, Governor Calkins pointed out, has been made to inform investors of their interest in the matter.

Local banks throughout the Twelfth Federal Reserve District who handle the exchange operations for individual investors free of charge have spent thousands of dollars in advertising to spur their clients to exchange their temporary bonds for the permanent bonds carrying a higher rate of interest. Despite their efforts and the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to terminate the privilege of converting the 4 per cent bonds on six months' public notice, \$67,000,000 worth of securities remain unchanged in this district.

Although the conversion privilege has not been withdrawn by the Secretary of the Treasury as yet, and six months' public notice of such withdrawal will be given before the privilege is terminated, to secure the benefit of 4¼ per cent from November 15, 1920, holders of 4 per cent Second Loan Bonds must present them to any bank for conversion in order that the bank in turn may forward the bonds to reach the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco on or before November 14, 1920. Four per cent Second Loan Bonds received by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco November 15, 1920, or on or before May 14, 1921, will be converted, but the increased interest rate of one-quarter of one per cent will not become effective until May 15, 1921.

To secure the benefit of 4¼ per cent from December 15, 1920, holders of 4 per cent First Loan Bonds must present them to a bank for conversion in order that the bank may forward them to reach the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco on or before December 14, 1920. Four per cent First Loan Bonds received by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco December 15, 1920, or on or before June 14, 1921, will be converted, but the increased interest rate of one-quarter of one per cent will not become effective until June 15, 1921.

For temporary 4 per cent bonds presented, permanent 4¼ per cent bonds will be delivered.

WHERE THEY NEED STARCH.

The "white collar" men, particularly those who are clerks and bookkeepers, are being scolded for their meekness. One citizen, who writes with a show of intimate knowledge of the subject, bitterly scolds certain of his brethren who wear the stiff, white neckpiece, and while he does not say so, he clearly intimates that it has become nothing more than a yoke.

It is not wise to deal in generalities. There are many grades of "white collar" men, and he is foolish who says all are examples of meekness. Thousands of these clerks and bookkeepers are anything but meek, and the younger ones, those from 18 to 23, caught in the wave of unrest, are too frequently intolerant of discipline.

But undoubtedly there is another class, and a very large one, which is the personification of meekness. They never protest and too often swallow offenses which they should resent. But long service in their particular commercial groove has made them submissive, and perhaps they have forgotten how to "kick." Maybe that is the reason they have never risen above monotonous work which brings small compensation.

A word to these people who are in the eddies instead of being in the present day strong tide of independent thought and action may not be amiss. It is: "Less starch in the collar and more in the backbone."

HOW COFFEE WORKERS LIVE.

San Juan, Porto Rico.—In the annual report of the Bureau of Labor this side light on the lives of Porto Rico workers employed in the coffee district is shown:

Normal wages of 50 cents a day for 10 and 12 hours reduced to a weekly income of \$1.50 to \$2.50 during the eight months of dead season. Fathers and sons are generally barefooted, with 50 per cent of the mothers and daughters provided with the poorest kind of footwear, only to be used on Sundays and holidays to attend church.

The workers enjoy no kind of recreation; they never hold meetings, nor do they know of the latest inventions or expressions of the human mind.

They only work hard to eat badly and sleep worse, on hard boards under the most confusing and unsanitary crowding. They grow up to premature old age and death.

Medical attendance hardly reaches these places on time. Municipal government at times cannot afford the payment of an adequate salary to a physician, requesting of him, only in case of extraordinary emergency, to visit the districts far distant from the town. As a result patients are brought to the consultancy of the town doctor and prescriptions are filled gratis so long as the appropriation for such service is not exhausted from the municipal budget.

PRESSMEN RAISE WAGES.

Printing pressmen of Peoria, Ill., have adjusted wage differences with employees. Rates are advanced 20 per cent and an arbitration board will consider the pressmen's claims for additional increases which they insist is justified by present living costs.

Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

ALIENS FLOCK TO U. S.

Washington.—Immigration is increasing by leaps and bounds and government officials predict that all pre-war records will be broken during 1920. It is stated that the rush is so great in New York that immigration officials are swamped. As is usual, the arrivals are seeking the Eastern industrial centers. Less than 25 per cent of the August arrivals went far from the Atlantic coast. This condition is increasing housing perplexities in New York, Philadelphia and other east coast cities.

TEACHERS PROTEST.

At a regular meeting of the faculty of the Polytechnic High School held on September 28, 1920, the following resolution was passed:

Be It Resolved, That, as a faculty, we protest against any attempt on the part of the San Francisco Teachers' Association to make it appear that all the teachers in the department are for or against either of the proposed school amendments, 25 or 37; and be it further

Resolved, That we believe it unwise and unseemly for said body to attempt any united action on a professional question so evidently a matter for independent and individual judgment.

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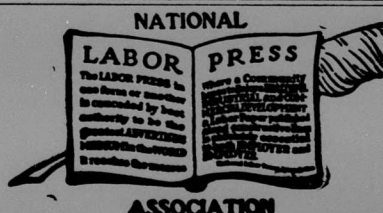


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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1920.

Of every dollar we pay in taxes this year 68 cents will go toward paying for past wars, while expenditures for the Army and Navy will bring the total up to 92 cents out of each dollar, yet there are people who desire to make this a permanent policy of the Government by remaining out of the League of Nations. Would it not be much better purely from a financial standpoint to go into the League and spend future tax money for educational purposes? Then it would not be so easy for crooked politicians to fool the people.

The size of the ballot and the propositions presented for determination by the voters will cause some people to do some very serious thinking concerning the value of our present scheme of things, and as population increases the difficulties will be enlarged rather than diminished. When the average voter walks into the polling place on November 2d, if duty is to be faithfully discharged, some task will confront him. To be properly qualified to vote upon the many questions involved will also require considerable study in advance. How many citizens will be able to capably meet the demand? This brings to the front the thought that, perhaps, after all the representative system is better than the present one, and also the companion thought that if the people cannot trust representatives of their own selection to do their bidding honestly and faithfully self-governing people the world over are in a sorry state. It is certain that some better plan than the one we have in California at present must be evolved. Hypocritical politicians with axes of their own to grind may soft-soap and flatter the people in order to gain their favor, but a little serious thought on the subject will convince intelligent citizens that we are rapidly drifting toward a complicated muddle that sooner or later must be unraveled and something better substituted. What that something should be we are not prepared to state and we merely call attention to existing conditions in the hope that thereby thought may be stimulated in this connection.

The Labor Outlook

Time for the annual stocktaking in the labor world is at hand. The California State Federation will meet in convention this coming week at Fresno to perform this necessary task. It will consider the facts and conditions of the present and formulate plans and policies for the future. The more plans and policies formulated, the less probability and possibility of any of them being carried to a successful conclusion. This is the history of every labor convention, and it is a law from which no human gathering well can escape. But this is not what we would like to say in this connection. It is far more serious and important as we shall seek to show.

Any survey of the past year's events and happenings in the field of organized labor of California will take account of certain dominant facts and tendencies, which have made the year a noted one in the history of our labor movement. During the year every organization, even those that conducted costly and prolonged strikes, secured increases in wages over the preceding year. And on the whole it may be said that the advance in prices and wage rates that has been steadily toward higher levels for the past three years culminated this year to the highest point reached at any time before, taking into consideration the entire country and its total of industries.

At moments like this, the wisest thing to do before drawing any conclusions or formulating any policies for the future, is to scrutinize carefully the course of labor's conduct during the past year and seek to discover what errors, if any, were made so that we learn from our mistakes what not to do in the future under similar circumstances.

We have seen several strikes lost during the past year. If we are to profit by these strikes, we must endeavor to find out the reason why they were lost? Or if we cannot discover that, at least to find out the means that might prevent any similar ones in the future.

It is no grateful task to find out why a strike is lost, and thereafter to acknowledge the fault and see to it that it is not repeated. However, we may avoid creating any soreness or illwill in pointing out the mistakes made at home, if we take for our object lesson the mistakes made by organizations further removed from our own locality.

We all have more or less intimate notions about the causes that lost the general strikes at Seattle and Winnipeg. They are long past the stage of discussion. We know now that no strike will succeed, however extensive, that proposes to revolutionize the industrial system. All that employers in America today will undertake to discuss with their employees will be the time-honored questions of wages and working conditions. Anything beyond, at this stage of development, will be considered to be revolutionary and not an economic topic of discussion. Time may come when American labor and capital may sit down to discuss some other subjects, but the hour has not yet struck for such topics of conversation between employer and employee in America. Nor is there as yet any reason for abolishing either capitalism or the wage system as long as both function tolerably well to keep American labor in the forefront of all civilized labor in the world. When the time comes that labor of some other country or countries can show better rewards for productive labor than in our own country, then may American labor take up the problem of substituting some other system for what we have. This should be the final attitude of American labor as regards any propaganda in its rank to imitate the doings of labor in any other country.

Another subject of investigation should be to discover the real reason or principle of the American labor movement responsible for its advance over any other labor movement in the world. If we can discover this principle, we must hold fast to it in good or bad times, always, if we are to maintain our position.

The American Federation of Labor proclaims to the world of labor that through the principle of collective bargaining and keeping agreements made inviolate, organized labor of America has gained its present position of trust and respect.

To what greater aims and nobler principles can the workers in their organizations aspire than thus to occupy a foremost station in the advancement of humanity and civilization? What can be safer or more progressive than to hold fast to the ideals of the American Federation of Labor?

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The Iron Trade Review, published in Cleveland, is endeavoring to promote opposition to trade unions by publishing a series of articles picturing the labor movement of the United States as a prototype of the Russian and Italian movements. It is not likely, however, that the paper will make much headway in a campaign of this kind because the objects and purposes and policies of the movement in this country are too well understood by employers. They are not so gullible in this regard as the scheming publishers of the Iron Trade Review believe them to be.

The San Francisco school system is an old scheme of things discarded years ago by every city in the United States. This city is in a class by itself in maintaining the system of electing a Superintendent of Schools without any qualifications for the office except the ability to get votes. The progress of the city is interfered with by such a system and a Charter Amendment, No. 37, on the ballot at the November election, offers a plan that will remedy the main difficulty with our school system. The amendment has the indorsement of the Labor Council and many other civic organizations that are interested in giving the city the best educational facilities possible and the interests of the people, the students and the community demand its adoption at the next election.

The strength of the Farmer-Labor party in the State of California is indicated by the fact that the world-savers who circulated petitions to have the names of electors placed upon the ballot could not secure the necessary number in spite of the fact that the law only required 7146 names. How many signatures they secured we do not know, but they were so few that no attempt was made to present them to the Secretary of State. The world has always been afflicted with a few such people and the great advantages of civilization with its broad educational opportunities has failed to completely wipe them out even in the United States owing to the mental inability of such individuals to absorb knowledge, though many of them are very earnest and seriously believe they are moving toward the millennium. They never profit by experience and failure after failure cannot discourage them so that we will always have them with us.

"Where did you get that million, Sir?
Out of the life blood of your slaves,
Out of a woman's scalding tears,
Out of the children's trembling fears,
Out of the crimson crimes of knaves—
That's where you got that million."

So runs the lay of the poet. But, so fickle is reason, even among the worst critics of the capitalist system, that all is forgiven the millionaire, provided he take the precaution to salve his critic, or the conscience of both critic and himself, by offering a hundred dollar bill or two to the cause the critic espouses. It is so with the church, with labor, and with every red-hot reformer or social revolutionist of whatever brand. This is the frailty of human nature before temptation of the wicked one. Any man with a million wrung from the toil of others is as blameful as any other man with a million, even though he contribute liberally out of his income from that million to any worthy cause whatever. Hence, the only gift acceptable from a millionaire is that he give up his entire fortune. What millionaire could stand that test? And what propagandist would insist upon it before giving him his blessing? We know of only one case of the kind recorded in human history, and in that case the Saviour failed to get the million.

WIT AT RANDOM

"Is your place within walking distance of the cars?"

"I dunno," answered Farmer Cornlossel. "How far kin you walk?"

"A standing account
Is a queer thing," said Duns;
"The longer it stands,
The longer it runs."

—Milwaukee Sentinel.

The soap-box orator found many things to criticise.

"And what do we do?" he cried. "We pursue the shadow, the bubble bursts, and leaves but ashes in our empty hands!"—New York Evening Post.

The late William Dean Howells, while living in Boston, entertained Mark Twain, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Bret Harte, and other literary celebrities of the past at a sumptuous dinner in his Beacon Street residence. While Mr. Howells was carving a duck his knife slipped and the succulent bird rolled out of the platter and fell to the floor.

"Look out! Here comes the cat!" said Mark Twain.

"It's all right," said Mr. Howells. "I've got my foot on the duck."—The Yonkers Statesman.

"Well," cried Mrs. Henpeck, "our son is engaged to be married. We will write to the dear lad and congratulate him."

Mr. Henpeck agreed (he dare not do otherwise), and his wife picked up her pen.

"My darling boy," read the son, "what glorious news! Your father and I rejoice in your happiness. It has long been our greatest wish that you should marry some good woman. A good woman is Heaven's most precious gift to man. She brings out all the best in him and helps him to suppress all that is evil."

Then there was a postscript in a different handwriting:

"Your mother has gone for a stamp. Keep single, you young noodle."—London Tit-Bits.

"What do you understand by 'class legislation'?"

"I haven't quite made up my mind," said Farmer Cornlossel, "except as far as to decide that some of the legislation up to our State-house sounds like it might have come from the infant class."—Washington Star.

"Any trouble getting a drink in your town?" asked the farmer.

"Not a bit," replied the city man. "Why, the bootleggers are so thick that they have to wear badges to keep from selling booze to one another."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Yes, sir," said the big Irishman, reminiscently, "I should say I was personally acquainted with General Pershing. I was lyin' back of the breastworks pumpin' lead into the Jerries one day when I heard a chuggin' of a big car. Then came a voice sayin', 'Hi, you there, with the deadly aim, what's your name?'"

"Hogan, sir," says I, recognizing Pershing.

"What's your first name?"

"Pat, sir."

"Well, Pat, you better go home; you're killin' too many men. It's slaughter."

"Very good, General," says I.

"And by the way, Pat, don't call me General; call me John."—The American Legion Weekly.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE THOUSANDTH MAN.

One man in a thousand, Solomon says,
•Will stick more close than a brother.
And it's worth while seeking him half your days
If you find him before the other.
Nine hundred and ninety-nine depend
On what the world sees in you,
But the Thousandth Man will stand your friend
With the whole round world agin you.

'Tis neither promise nor prayer nor show
Will settle the finding for 'ee.
Nine hundred and ninety-nine of 'em go
By your looks or your acts or your glory.
But if he finds you and you find him,
The rest of the world don't matter;
For the Thousandth Man will sink or swim
With you in any water.

You can use his purse with no more talk
Then he uses yours for his spendings;
And laugh and meet in your daily walk
As though there had been no lendings.
Nine hundred and ninety-nine of 'em call
For silver and gold in their dealings;
But the Thousandth Man he's worth 'em all,
Because you can show him your feelings!

His wrong's your wrong, and his right's your right,

In season or out of season.
Stand up and back it in all men's sight—

With that for your only reason!
Nine hundred and ninety-nine can't bide
The shame or mocking or laughter,
But the Thousandth Man will stand by your side
To the gallows-foot—and after!

—Kipling.

JAPANESE EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

The Japanese Exclusion League of California is opposed to:

- 1.—The admission, as immigrants, of any people incapable for any reason, of assimilating with the white race and of furnishing desirable material for American citizenship.
- 2.—The granting of citizenship, either by birth or naturalization, to any such people.
- 3.—The ownership, leasing or control by them of agricultural lands.

The purpose of this league is, primarily, to secure the passage, at the November election, of the initiative measure now before the people, under which aliens, ineligible to citizenship, shall not be permitted to own, lease, or control agricultural lands in this State; and, beyond that, to conduct a campaign of education, having in view the passage of such national legislation as will prevent, for all time, the introduction of an alien, non-assimilable element, whose advantages in economic competition, whose standards of living and inherent racial incompatibility make them unfit for American citizenship, and whose continued presence and development, as a separate community, must create racial friction, and eventually wrest economic control and practical possession of the country from the white race.

We appeal to the people of the State of California to unite with us in supporting the purposes of this League, and to contribute out of their means and by their personal effort to effect the passage of remedial legislation.

We are convinced that unless this question is settled amicably now, it will become progressively more difficult of solution. The large tracts of land now held by the Japanese and the high birthrate among them, present a problem which, even after this State legislation is enacted, will require patient and patriotic consideration.

VOCATIONAL AND MANUAL TRAINING
W. G. Hummel, State Director of Vocational Education, Washington.

We have come to accept the educational fact that there is a place in our public schools for both manual training and vocational courses.

Certain values they possess in common, and certain other values are distinctive of the one or the other. There is no reason for conflict or duplication of work. On the other hand, if the true relationship existing between them is recognized, and defined, each can be of very real advantage to the other, and through this relationship each can be strengthened and its effectiveness increased.

Each will, or should, be modified and limited in certain ways by the existence of the other in a school but in a way mutually helpful, not cramping. Through co-operation each is enabled to concentrate upon and to fulfill its own particular functions more adequately than would otherwise be possible, and is freed from pressure tending toward dissemination of its efforts and strength in borderline instruction.

As is well known, during recent years there has been not a little confusion as to the aims and legitimate character of manual training work. The work has jumped about from one thing to another. Some educators have felt that, in order to reach its highest effectiveness, manual training must be vocationalized—given a distinctly industrial purpose. This has resulted, in some schools, in the installing of a variety of shops with expensive equipment, not all of which, it was often felt, was sufficiently used to justify the expenditure. Manual training thus became so overburdened with trade differentiation that certain phases of its original function were forgotten, or at least but slightly considered in practice. Yet at the same time the work did not, as a rule, give satisfactory trade training.

Then came the passage of the Federal vocational education act.

And the initiation of the work provided for by this act brings with it, I believe, a feasible and satisfactory solution or simplification of many problems of manual training instruction.

On the other hand, the existence of the right type of manual training courses affords to vocational education courses an auspicious start, and prevents much waste of time and effort in the strictly vocational work.

A clear understanding of the legitimate functions of manual training and of vocational education makes this evident, and indicates the nature of the mutually helpful relationship possible and desirable between them.

The function of vocational education is, obviously, to train skilled workers in a definite occupation. In carrying on its function, vocational training must necessarily focus the serious attention of its students on the work as a money-making trade or occupation, and must endeavor to give them the skill, speed, and habits of thought needed for success in the trades and occupations studied.

The functions of manual training are more general in character. It should give some skill in the use of tools, and should include particularly such information, experience, and skill as are applicable to home needs; but its most valuable functions are to give a wide view of the industrial world, to develop social adaptiveness, to point the way to different vocations, and to assist in the intelligent choice of a life work. This last means that it should discover and weed out those who should not go into the trades and industries, as well as discover for other students the particular trades or occupations to which they are best adapted.

The functions of manual training, then, are extensive, while those of vocational education are largely intensive.

Both are industrial in character. They differ in that one emphasizes above all other things the

demands of the vocation and industry, while the other emphasizes especially general social and individual development needs.

The one is directly vocational, the other pre-vocational and supplemental to general education.

The right kind of manual training work guides the boy adapted to vocational work into the right type of vocational training for him. It keeps the boy not adapted to vocational training out of it, and directs him to some other kind of life work. It thus strengthens the vocational work by sifting the students who go into it so that it receives only the fit—and these for the type of work best adapted to them. At the same time it contributes to what we term general education the needed phase formerly supplied, in part at least, in the home, but now not likely to be secured unless through the schools. It gives a degree of ability and facility in the use of tools—a certain manual dexterity—which every boy should have.

Vocational courses in a school enable manual training to be released from any necessity in theory and practice for training for specific industries or pursuits and from responsibility for developing special skills. It becomes the duty of vocational training, not of manual training, to give specific information of a strictly trade nature.

The vocational courses by their nature and their additional students justify the differentiated shop, which the numbers of manual training students frequently did not seem in the past to justify. At the same time these differentiated shops, necessary to the vocational courses, bring more boys and additional types of boys into the manual training work.

Through the right kind of co-operation manual training is enabled to make its aims and practices such that it rightly deserves a place in the school experience of every boy, whatever his future work in life. This type of instruction

should not, however, so emphasize the acquisition of skills that they become ends in themselves. That is for the vocational courses to do. Nor can the work be determined chiefly from the point of view of preparing to enter a trade later. What is needed is that manual training shall give selected general industrial information and training.

The right kind of manual training course is

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perhaps similar in many ways to the right kind of general science course. Each is a course of general educational value to all pupils, whether they are later to specialize in science or industrial work or not. Each is, in a sense, a "finding" course, searching out special interests and abilities of pupils. Each is intimately related to and applicable to the affairs of everyday life. Even the dangers to be avoided are similar in the two courses—as over-accentuation of the topics in which the teacher takes special interest, lack of balance, lack of uniformity, lack of a coordinating general plan, etc.

Probably there are very few schools where a four-year sequential course in manual training is desirable. Grade work and one or two high-school years of manual training should, it would seem, fill every need for the work. The boy who takes more intends, with almost no exceptions, either to become a mechanic, practice a trade, or go to an engineering school. If he is to go to an engineering school, he may well spend upon mathematics and science that extra time of the last two high-school years which might otherwise be spent upon manual training where there is a four-year manual training course. If he is to become a mechanic—to enter a trade—he can most profitably enter vocational classes designed especially to train him for his work and to enable him to avoid a long apprenticeship.

As to the strictly vocational courses in the ordinary high schools, there may be cases where a full four years of work is desirable. But ordinarily it would seem that the two—or possibly three—year course, preceded by manual training work and supplemented by as much general educational training as can be secured in time free from vocational work, is the desirable arrangement.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: John De Wit of the sugar workers, John Leis of the machinists, Henry A. Schneider of the bookbinders, James E. Scollard of the steamfitters, Henry Coffin of the plasterers, Walter Johnson of the steamfitters, William J. Sullivan of the marine engineers.

NEW COUNCIL DELEGATES.

New delegates from various locals to the Labor Council, some to fill unexpired terms, include: Eva Osteno, Loretta Cagnacci, to represent the Auxiliary to Local No. 125, Cracker Packers; D. P. Hardy, as a representative to fill out unexpired term of Mrs. E. G. Grover of San Francisco Teachers' Federation No. 61; Stephen Szwitanko, to replace C. F. Welch of Waiters' Union, Local No. 30, and J. E. Gustin as a delegate from the Bakers and Confectioners' Local No. 125, to take place of F. Alpers.

AMENDMENT INDORSED.

Indorsement of city charter amendment No. 27, which provides a compensation for the retirement of disabled and aged city employees was made at the regular session of the Labor Council last Friday night. Its adoption was influenced because its beneficial attributes embraces all members of unions affiliated with the Council, many of whom are employed in various city departments. Signers of the indorsement include Thomas Riley, A. Brenner, John J. O'Connor, J. R. Matheson, F. J. Ferguson, Thomas G. Miller and H. G. Selig.

COPYING SAN FRANCISCO.

Janitors in Newark, N. J., public schools are paid such low wages that they are forced to place their children in charitable institutions was the charge made by trade unionists in urging the board of education to pay janitors a living wage.

The board pleaded poverty and then let an \$8000 contract for collecting ashes from the schools. In previous years the cost was \$1000.

A MUSICAL FEAST.

What promises to be one of the most interesting concerts ever given in California will be that of the local branch of the American Federation of Musicians, to take place at the Exposition Auditorium, Wednesday evening, October 20th. The occasion, which will take the form of a benefit for the relief fund of the organization, will be memorable and the evening will be opened with dancing.

A little after ten o'clock all of the big orchestras in San Francisco will be released by the managers of the respective theatres where they play and at 10:30 o'clock between 150 and 200 musicians will begin a program under the batons of the leading directors of the bay cities. Among those who have already signified their intention of conducting are Herman Heller, Gino Severi, Ulderico Marcelli and Giovanni Coletti, with more to hear from.

After the concert dancing will be resumed and continued until a late hour.

The general committee in charge of this big music festival and ball is composed of J. J. Atkins, Wm. A. Belard, Samuel Davis, G. A. Fabris, Josephine M. Fernald, A. A. Greenbaum, A. J. Haywood, Miss M. J. E. Hill, F. Hyman, John D. Hynes, C. H. King, G. W. C. Kittler, Wm. H. Lee, Mrs. H. C. MacQuarrie, J. J. Matheson, Harry Menke, J. H. Meyer, F. K. Moore, A. S. Morey, chairman; Mrs. Anna Morse, F. J. O'Connell, Walter Oesterreicher, H. C. Payson, George Pinto, Philip Sapiro, Grant Saunders, Wm. Saywell, Mabel Smith, Virginia H. Thomas, F. Von Binna, M. F. Walten, George E. Williams and Dexter M. Wright.

STOVE MOUNTERS WIN.

At Columbus, Ohio, stove mounters and the C. Emrich Company have adjusted long standing differences. This shop has been outside the union fold for many years.

The Jewell Stove Company of Buffalo, N. Y., has reconsidered its declaration to run a non-union shop. After a five-weeks' strike organized stove mounters secured the eight-hour day and a 20 per cent wage increase.

FRESNO DELEGATES.

Joseph Despool and Joseph Bader were named as delegates of Cooks' Local No. 44 to the State convention at Fresno next week. Daniel P. Regan will represent Bartenders' Local No. 41.

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held September 24, 1920.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by President Bonsor.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Cracker Packers—Delphine Pozzino, Eva Ostino, Loretta Cagnacci. Federation of Teachers—D. P. Hardy, vice Mrs. E. G. Grover. Waiters No. 30—Stephen Szwitanko,



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If you want to keep your water bill within reasonable bounds, don't be careless with water; practice a sensible economy.

Don't neglect a leak because it seems trifling; keep your fixtures tight.

When you have reason to suspect leakage don't rest until the leak is located and repaired.

Call upon our Service Department for advice and assistance whenever you have a water problem to solve.

It is our policy to help you keep your water bill at a reasonable figure.

We don't relish charging for wasted water any more than you relish paying for it.

SPRING VALLEY
WATER COMPANY

vice C. F. Welch. Cracker Bakers—J. E. Gustin, vice F. Alpers. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8, announcement of its first annual ball, Saturday evening, October 2, 1920, Eagles' Hall. From Cigarmakers' Union, relative to the sale of non-union cigars at Labor Day exercises, Civic Auditorium. From Waiters' Union, with reference to the actions of Delegate Johnson at meeting of Council September 17, 1920.

Referred to Secretary—From Janitors' Union, relative to the wages paid the Janitors employed by the Board of Education, and requesting the assistance of the Council in straightening the matter out.

Request Complied With—From Retail Shoe Clerks, requesting trade unionists not to patronize the Packard Shoe Store or Weinstein stores, which are unfair to organized labor.

Referred to Directors of Labor Clarion—From Bill Posters' Union, with reference to the Labor Clarion and subscribing for same.

Referred to Culinary Workers' Joint Executive Board—From Cooks' Union, enclosing list of unfair cafeterias.

Resolutions were introduced requesting the Council to indorse Charter Amendment No. 27. Moved, that the Council indorse said resolutions; carried.

Reports of Unions—Riggers and Stevedores—Desire to correct an erroneous statement in the papers, as there is no fighting on the waterfront; requested delegates to advise members looking for work on the waterfront, to look up the Riggers and Stevedores' Union first. Hatters—Have agreed with employers on new wage scale; increase of 25 per cent. Photographic Workers—Giving ball for the purpose of raising funds to carry on organization work. Waiters—Have refused to lease building from Hartsook, on account of unfair attitude toward organized labor. Butchers—Have made much progress in combating the efforts of Chinese butchers. Retail Clerks—Requested a further demand for the Clerks' card.

Executive Committee—Recommended indorsement of the Stage Employees' wage scale, subject to the indorsement of its International Union. On the complaint of Musicians' Union against the Knights of Pythias Band, the matter was referred to the Secretary with instructions to do everything possible to straighten out the situation. Recommended that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the Pacific Luggage Company. Recommended that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the firm of Rudolph Wurlitzer Company, piano and musical instrument makers. The matter of Marine and Gasoline Engineers laid over one week. Also the wage scale of the Shoe Repairers laid over one week, no committee appearing. Report concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—On the re-

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Employees' Pension Fund

\$86,840,376.95

63,352,269.17

1,000,000.00

2,488,107.78

330,951.36



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quest of Professor Ira B. Cross, of the University of California, your committee considered the initiative measure No. 12, on the State Ballot, providing for a special tax of 1.2 mills or 12 cents on the \$100 assessed value of all property not subject to taxation for State purposes under our system of separation of State and local taxation, the proceeds to be applied to the support of the University. Your committee recommends that the Council take no action until it receives the recommendation of the State Federation of Labor convention. In order to afford all delegates and affiliated unions an opportunity to present arguments for or against the charter amendments, committee will hold public hearings every Thursday evening, commencing October 7th, until all have been disposed of. Report concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants drawn for same.

New Business—Moved to raise the boycott on the Economic Laundry; carried.

Receipts—\$657.92. **Expenses**—\$502.74.

Council adjourned at 8:50 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Note—Demand the union label on all purchases.

ORPHEUM.

Sheila Terry, who shines as next week's Orpheum luminary, has all the requisites of stardom—youth, appearance, personality and ability of many fold, it is said in advance. She can dance, sing and act. Orpheum-goers will remember her for her visit here last season. Her musical romance, "Three's A Crowd," will be in three scenes. Miss Terry will have the assistance of Harry Peterson and Morris Lloyd. The team of Harry Adler and Rose Dunbar, recently formed, will prove that Miss Dunbar is as capable in vaudeville as she has been in musical comedy and that Mr. Dunbar is as successful in his present field as he was in entertaining doughboys in France. Together they are offering a travesty described as a "Study From Life." To disclose its surprise would be to divulge its novelty. "Jaspar Junction," on the line between Nowhere and No Place, will be the offering of Jack Clifford and Miriam Wills, vaudevillians well known. Hardly a theatre goer exists who will not read this announcement with pleasure. J. Rosamond Johnson, former partner of Bert Williams, and now a famous composer of popular airs, will come with his "inimitable five" in "Syncopation." Welch Mealy and Montrose are a trio of gymnasts, who do not take their work seriously. They actually burlesque their own calling. La Graciosa will pose in a flood of light and color, depicting famous art reproductions. "Visions in Fairyland" is the title of her daring act. Osaki and Taki will be found to be phenomenal athletes. "Bits and Pieces," the musical review of this week with Jack Patton and Loretta Marks, is to be the one holdover.

POLISH TRADE UNIONISM.

The only Polish delegate to the International Congress of Miners held in Geneva, Switzerland, August 2-6, 1920, gave an interesting account of the state of trade unionism in Poland, since the young republic was established after the armistice. He said that the new government in many ways has shown its friendly attitude toward the trade unions, which before and during the war had to contend with many obstacles legal and otherwise. The Polish delegate was listened to with a great deal of sympathy and declared himself in perfect harmony with the resolutions of the Congress favoring a shorter work day for miners and the nationalization of the industry in every country. United States was also represented at the same congress by one delegate, representing 500,000 members, while England had 67 delegates representing 900,000 members; France had 23 delegates representing 123,000 and Germany 37 delegates representing 436,527.

SAFETY PUBLICATION.

The September issue of the California Safety News, published monthly by the Industrial Accident Commission, is just off the press. Copies are mailed anywhere free of charge when persons interested in accident prevention send their requests to the office, 525 Market street, San Francisco.

Articles of interest in the accident-prevention field are listed below:

Editorial—"Does Compensation Pay", emphasizes that the employer loses whenever compensation is paid; the employee's body is his capital and who would willingly give up physical powers for a small weekly stipend?

Boilers—"Boiler Failure Due to Furnace Collapse", description of boiler explosion in oil fields.

Construction—"Preventing Accidents on Building Construction", outlines cost of safeguarding workers on the Balfour building. An excellent record has been made on this building for a structure.

Electrical—"Enforcement of Safety Orders", gives results of "tagging" dangerous machinery.

Elevators—"Enforcement of Safety Regulations", gives resume of results of "tagging" dangerous elevators.

Mines—"Care and Use of Mine Hoisting Ropes", offers suggestions for proper inspection and care of hoisting ropes.

Shipbuilding—"A Foreman's Responsibility". Accident frequency among his men should determine to a great extent the fitness of a foreman.

"Industrial Commissariat", describes selection and proper preparation of foodstuffs for camps.

"Fatal Blasting Accident Due to Careless Tamping", describes explosion in the State of Pennsylvania.

CAN'T FRIGHTEN LABOR.

New York.—"We are not going to be frightened in any way," declared President Gompers in addressing a meeting of trade unionists in this city. President Gompers' statement was a reply to the recent anti-union shop declaration of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

"We are going to use all the power at our command to fight," continued the trade union executive. "We accept the challenge of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and all other opponents to the real rational labor movement in this country, of which the American Federation of Labor is the leading spirit.

"Let it be known that organized labor is for the unorganized wage earners of this country in that it will aid them in procuring better wages and working conditions. We stand hand in hand with all the toilers in the struggle for the rights granted by the Constitution of the United States drawn up by our forefathers."

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WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Fairyland Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.
Haussler Theatre, 1757 Fillmore.
Jewel Tea Company.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.
Maitland Playhouse, 332 Stockton.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
New San Francisco Laundry.
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.
Regent Theatre.
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
The Emporium.
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
Victory Soda Works, 4241 18th.
Washington Square Theatre.
Weinstein Co. and M. Weinstein.
White Lunch Cafeteria.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

That the endeavor of the Typographical Union to strengthen and elevate the condition of the trade in this city is meeting with encouragement and sympathy has been amply demonstrated during the past month. Resolutions not to patronize any but union offices have been passed by the following, among many other organizations and large business firms: The Musicians' M. P. Union, American Bakers, United Brewery Workmen's Union No. 16 of the Pacific Coast, Cigar-makers' International Union No. 228, Harness-makers' Union of San Francisco, Bricklayers' Association, the Forty-first Assembly District Democratic Club, Union Veterans' Democratic Legion, Republican and Democratic State Central Committees, Machinists' Union, Longshoremen's Protective Association, Iroquois Club, Furniture Workers' Union, Butchers' Protective Union, Steamship Stevedores' Protective Union, Tanners and Curriers' Union, Socialistic Labor Party, German Carpenters' Union, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Ironmolders' Union, Pavers' Union, Golden Gate Alliance No. 2, S. F. Bricklayers' Association, etc.—Union Printer, November, 1888.

Stanley Crandall of the Leighton Co-operative Press and his bride have returned from Brookdale, where a portion of their honeymoon was enjoyed.

James A. Coleman, who, if persistently questioned, will reluctantly admit he foolishly devoted too many of his young years to the printing business, is enjoying a three weeks' vacation in the vicinity of Hoberg's. Mr. Coleman, who has long been a member of No. 21, has for some time been holding a responsible position in the estate and corporation tax department of the government. Having been a compositor most of his life, the experience of drawing pay during a period of rest is somewhat novel to Mr. Coleman.

C. L. Howe of the Sacramento Union was a visitor at the union offices last Tuesday. Mr. Howe made a flying trip from the Capital City to San Francisco with the expectation of meeting a brother here, but, owing to a mixup in train schedules, the meeting arrangements miscarried, and Mr. Howe returned to Sacramento immediately. He reports the state of the printing trade in the principal valley city as rather quiet.

Walter Seward of the Leighton Press has returned to work after a brief absence caused by illness.

The Ludlow Typograph Company has absorbed the Elrod Lead and Rule Company. C. L. Ziegler, who was local manager of the latter company, is now connected with the Intertype Corporation. The merging of the Ludlow and Elrod interests took place on the 10th of September.

William Pirrie, late superintendent of the pressrooms of the A. F. Broad printery in Third street, has severed his connection with that house and become production manager of the Hall-White Company, printers, lithographers and binders of Oakland.

Executive Committeeman Jesse F. Newman of the Chronicle proofroom, who was taken seriously ill two weeks ago and removed to Mount Zion Hospital, is convalescing and expects to leave the hospital in a few days.

The Allied Printing Trades Joint Committee on Closer Affiliation has elected a sub-committee for the purpose of returning suggestions for widening the scope of this body's activities, and communicating with the different printing trades unions in other California cities with a view of establishing similar organizations there, thus more fully complying with the action of the California Allied Printing Trades Conference. The following members were elected on said

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committee: Mrs. Nellie Connolly, Bookbinders and Bindery Women; George Wyatt, Mailers; Thomas Wall, Photo Engravers; Stephen P. Kane, Printing Pressmen and Assistants; Frank Van Ness, Stereotypers and Electrotypers; William Zoeller, Typographical; Clyde Bowen, Web Pressmen.

Eddie Hoefer of the Daily News composing room is vacationing on his ranch in Contra Costa County.

Jack Kane, linotype machinist on the Chronicle, has returned to his home after a three weeks' sojourn in Calistoga, where he went in the hope of obtaining some relief from an attack of inflammatory rheumatism, from which he has been suffering many weeks. Mr. Kane came back slightly improved in health, but unable to resume work.

The next meeting of the apprentice committee of the union will be held Monday, October 4, at 8 o'clock p. m., in the union rooms. Messrs. Hubbell, Neely, Davis, Sheridan, Lessard, Fleming and Coffman will examine a class of future greats.

Bert Coleman, foreman of the Daily News composing room, has returned to work after an extended vacation. Charlie Cooper was acting foreman of the News during Mr. Coleman's absence.

Second Vice-President George H. Knell and Arthur S. Howe, secretary of the book and job scale committee, who will represent No. 21 in the convention of the California State Federation of Labor, which opens in Fresno next Monday, will leave for the convention city Sunday.

The funeral of John J. Cronin, who died at the Union Printers' Home in Colorado Springs last week, was held from St. Patrick's Church, Tenth and Peralta streets, Oakland, last Monday at 9:30 o'clock a. m. Members of San Francisco and Oakland Typographical Unions acted as pallbearers. Interment was in St. Mary's Cemetery, Oakland. Mr. Cronin is survived, in his immediate family circle, by a mother, brother and sister. Mr. Cronin served his apprenticeship in the Bulletin composing room. Soon after becoming a journeyman his health became impaired and he was obliged to take up residence in the Union Printers' Home. After a stay of a little more than a year at that haven, Mr. Cronin returned to San Francisco, greatly improved in health. He remained here a short time, but it soon became apparent San Francisco climate was not agreeable to his weakened constitution. He went from here to Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico. Mr. Cronin was readmitted to the home from Albuquerque six weeks ago. He was a popular printer and his death is mourned by a host of friends in typographical circles.

Selig Olcovich, who drew his card and went to Denver early in July, has returned to San Francisco. He has his slip in the Chronicle sub-board. Selig was a regular on the Chronicle for about eleven years before he took a flyer to the gem city of the Rockies.

George Lathrow, well-known tourist typographer, has returned to the mainland after a sojourn of sixteen months in Honolulu. "Lath" came up on the steamer Niagara, which left Pearl Harbor September 5 and landed at Victoria, B. C., on the 12th. He started for San Francisco soon after his arrival at Victoria, reaching here last Tuesday. On the way down he touched Seattle and Portland. Mr. Lathrow is not fully decided as to how long he will remain here. He imparts the information that Clarence Sebring and D. J. Bloomer, printers well known in San Francisco, left the islands for New York on the steamer Cuba, formerly the German cruiser Sächem. A card from Mr. Sebring indicated he and Mr. Bloomer were passing through the Panama Canal on the 16th of September, 19½ days out from Honolulu.

The label committee, Walter von Konsky chairman, will hold its regular monthly meeting

in the union rooms next Wednesday, October 6, at 8 p. m.

A card from John C. Daly, superintendent of the Union Printers' Home, announces the admittance to that wonderful institution of H. T. Wilson, a member of No. 21, on the 26th of last month.

The membership committee of the union will meet next Thursday night at 8 o'clock.

C. L. Stringfellow, formerly of the Daily News composing room, has formed a partnership with a Mr. Dyer and engaged in the auto repairing business. They are located at 705-9-11 Octavia street.

William F. Maguire, father of George F. Maguire, a member of the R. H. Halle Chapel, died in this city September 27. Besides the son, George, Mr. Maguire is survived by his widow, Agnes Duran Maguire. He was a native of San Francisco and a member of Aerie No. 5, F. O. E. The funeral was held from St. Michel's Church, Ocean View, where a requiem high mass was celebrated for the repose of his soul at 10 a. m. last Wednesday. The bereaved family have the sympathy of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Louis F. Compton, veteran member of No. 21, and one of its faithful delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council, who has for some time been suffering from rheumatism, is experiencing a slight though welcome relief from that malady.

C. K. Couse, who seems to have cultivated the bad habit of sticking his digits into dangerous parts of a linotype machine at the wrong time, thereby permitting them to become more or less mangled, has sufficiently recovered from his latest painful accident to resume operating in the Halle plant. Notwithstanding his misfortune, Mr. Couse is stepping high, wide and handsome these days on account of becoming a grandfather recently.

UNION MOVES.

Because of high rent, Beverage Workers' Local No. 41 has given up its quarters at 1095 Market street and is now occupying new offices at 1075 Mission street.

EDUCATION OF CRIPPLES.

Washington.—The Federal Board for Vocational Training reports successes in training men into new employments by the quickest and safest route to make them competent wage earners. It is estimated that there are 600,000 persons in this country who have suffered vocational handicaps from industrial accidents. This number represents the accumulation of years.

To rehabilitate these workers, and also ex-service men, the Federal Board has been voted money by Congress to give to the various States an amount for vocational training that equals the amount appropriated by that State. The State Boards must accept the educational plans formulated by the Federal Board.

The States that have accepted the federal law are Arizona, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Nevada, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon and Tennessee. Previous to the enactment of this law these States passed their own legislation covering this subject: California, Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Virginia.

As a first step the State Boards are compiling the names and addresses of disabled individuals. This information is furnished by workmen's compensation commissions, public health commissions, hospitals and Red Cross home-service stations.

The Federal Board says trade unions are an aid to this movement which is intended to develop self sustaining workers.

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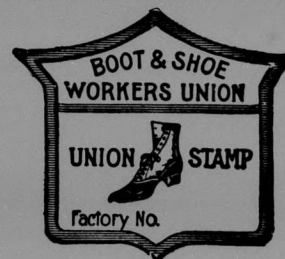


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SCHOOL DECISIONS.

No legal objection exists to employment in the California schools of an ordained clergyman who also holds credentials as a teacher, Will C. Wood, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has ruled in deciding a protest from Trinity County against the employment at Weaverville of W. W. Riley, Congregational pastor.

In another ruling Wood held that pupils enrolled in private schools may at the same time attend certain classes in the public school, but may not receive full time credits for such attendance. This decision was asked for by the school authorities of Bakersfield.

DEATH OF ED. T. LEVI.

Ed. T. Levi, the energetic and respected business agent of Waiters' Local No. 239, of Seattle, is dead. He was a well-known figure in the Seattle labor movement, and had a host of friends among the culinary workers who travel and those who have attended conventions of the International Union. The Seattle labor movement honored his memory by unusual tokens of last respect and attendance at the funeral by numerous representatives of various trades. Thus a short and active life received its fitting acknowledgment.

BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS.

"No, thanks, I don't care to sell." That was the answer made recently by a wage earner in the State of Washington when he was offered \$1200 more for his home than it cost him less than two years ago. And that \$1200 profit was absolutely the result of an investment of a little over \$100 in War Savings Stamps.

Shortly after the war, the worker awoke one morning to face a dispossession notice. The house he and his family rented had been sold and he was ordered to vacate at once. He could rent no other abode at a price he could afford and was confronted with the necessity of leaving the city or buying a house. He had not enough money to buy a house but he had saved a little money and put it into War Savings Stamps. He took those stamps down to a real estate dealer, made the first payment on a house and moved in.

Awakened to the value of these government aids to saving he continued to put every spare dollar into government securities every week and found little difficulty in meeting the payments until the title to his home was unincumbered. He has just refused to take a profit of \$1200 on his investment but he can afford to wait for a still larger profit because he is still saving and investing in War Savings Stamps and does not need the money the sale would bring.

RED CROSS IS SERVICE.

The Fourth Red Cross Roll Call is not a drive. It is not a campaign.

It is not an effort to raise any specific sum. The \$1.00 dues of 10,000,000 people for 1921 are payable and this Roll Call is merely the organized activity of collection.

The American Red Cross, by its Congressional Charter, is officially designated for the following purposes:

"To furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded in time of war, in accordance with the treaty of Geneva;

"To act in matters of volunteer relief and as a medium of communication between the American people and their Army and Navy;

"To continue and carry on a system of national and international relief in time of peace and to apply the same in mitigating the sufferings caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods and other great national calamities and to devise and carry on measures for preventing the same."—Act of Congress, January 5, 1905.

Answer the Red Cross Roll Call, November 11th, Armistice Day, to November 25th—Thanksgiving.

SKILL OF MECHANICS.

Intelligence and hard work produce skill. One of our foremost motor engineers recently made the following tribute to the skill of the automobile mechanic:

The quality of a motor car is determined not only by the excellence of the materials used in its construction, but by the close limits to which each part is machined and fitted.

Everybody knows that close limits are the result of handwork rather than automatic machining. Steel, no matter of what quality, will not stand automatic machining to the closest limits. These are reached only through the services of skillful mechanics of a high order, men to whom an error of a thousandths of an inch is almost as great as an error of half an inch.

The average machinist upon whom the industry depends for quantity production won't do for a Locomobile job. It is not a question of operating a machine, but of the skillful handling of tools. Locomobile limits require skilled mechanics of the type developed in Connecticut's manufacturing region.

It is interesting to trace the ancestry of some of our Locomobile mechanics. Some of them are descended from the old Yankee gunmakers that supplied the colonists with their "Brown Besses" when the State was still a British colony, and whose grandchildren and great grandchildren still carry the inherited skill that has made the region the center of production for delicate and carefully machined products.

POLITICAL DISCUSSIONS.

The Open Forum at Trinity Center, Twenty-third street, near Mission, announces that the Wednesday nights of October will be given over to a discussion of the political faiths of the country. Accredited representatives from the Farmer-Labor, Democratic, Socialist, and Republican parties, will speak under the auspices of the Social Service Committee of the Trinity Men's League. William B. Cleary has been chosen as the speaker for the Farmer-Labor party and will speak on October 6th. One hour will be given for the presentation of the party's claims and questions will be answered for the same time.

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